NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION. SENATORS NOT DISPOSED TO PAVOR THE IDEA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb 24.-If the question of an Executive session of the Senate after March 4 were left to the decision of that body or of a Republican caucus of Senators, it would be quickly decided in the negative. The Democrats do not want an executive session, because they do not wish to run the risk of having the present corps of Senate employes displaced before December. The Republicans are wearied with the long hours of labor and close attention required of them when the Tariff bill was under discussion, and are, therefore, not desirous of remaining longer in session. A considerable majority of the body objects to any nction upon the Mexican treaty before December. This matter, they say, would if considered now occupy all the remainder of the session, while if it were to be taken up in a called session the debate might continue for a month. Senator Davis has long ago signified his readiness to step down before the close of the present session, if it is thought desirable to select his successor, but Senators are reluctant to take any steps in the matter until the President makes some sign of his purpose in respect to calling an extra session of the Senate, General Grant, it is supposed, is anxious to have the treaty ratified as early as possible, and his influence may be sufficient to secure a call of the Senate after March 4

for this purpose alone. Senator Mahone, whose opinions and at titudes have been commented upon in titudes have been commented upon in connection with the question of a called session, is supposed to desire a reorganization of the Senate for the purpose of filling the vacant Secretarship of the body, but he is not making any active effor s to secure this end, so far as can be learned. In conversation, while asserting his own strong convictions as to what ought to be done, he gives evidence of a willingness to let the Republican majority and the President suit themselves if they can.

It is believed that the Democrats would gladly assent to the selection of any Senator whom the Republicans might choose as President pro tem., to avoid an immediate reorganization, and that on the other hand, if a call were issued for an extra session of the Senate, they would resort to di atory tactics to prevent the turning out of their protegés before the beginning of the next regular session.

THE SUBJECT OF TARIFF REVISION. A GROWING PROSPECT THAT THE SENATE BILL WILL BE SENT TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The prospects of the Tariff bill continue to improve, and it now seems probable that the matter will be sent to a conference committee. The more carefully the Senate bill is studied, the more clearly does it appear to every manwho is not so anxious to destroy the system of protection that he is willing to vote for any bill, without regard to its effects-that such a course is imperative if there is to be any legislation at all.

The Committee on Rules held a meeting this afternoon, and subsequently Mr. Reed reported to the House the amendment to the rules described in THE TRIBUNE to-day. Action upon the report was deferred until Monday under the rules. If the amendment shall be adopted a majority may, by one and the same vote, suspend the rules, take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table, declare a disagreement in the Senate amendments and send it to a conference committee. If the motion fails that will end the matter and leave the bill where it now is.

While Messrs. Randall and Blackburn opposed the new rule in committee to-day and voted against it, there was no intimation that the Demoit, there was no intimation that the Demo-crats would filibuster against it in the House. It is hardly to be expected that they will do so; because, after the Senate bill shall have been sent to a conference committee, a majority of the House, in case the committee shall disagree, can discharge the conference committee and bring the bill directly before the committee and bring the bill directly before the House on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments. It is expected that Mr. Updegraft, and perhaps several more Republicans, will vote against the new rule, although that is not certain. It was freely ass-rted this forenoun that Messrs. Bayne, Miller, Scranton and several other Pennsylvania Republicans would also vote against sending the bill to a conference, but there is good reason to believe that they will not do so. Judge Kelley strongly favors the conference.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. SOME INFORMATION ABOUT JUDGE THOMAS, WHOSE UNFITNESS 18 CHARGED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Since the nominations of vil service Commissioners were made some of the Republican supporters of the Pendleton bill in the Senate, inspired by the natural desire of knowing what kind of men had been selected to carry the reform plan into execution, have taken pains to seek information from people intimately acquainted with them. Of Mr. Eaton, nothing, of course, remained to be All reports about Professor Gregory prove him to be a very creditable selection-a man well qualified in respect to natural abilities, business acuteness and scholarship.

In regard to the gentleman proposed for the third place in the Commission, the information at hand gives rise to the belief that the President and Senator Pendleton, upon whose recommendation the nomination was made, were misled. Responsible persons-men of high standing in Youngstown and its neighborhood-describe Judge Thoman as a fine-looking man, gifted in all the qualifications of jolly good-fellowship, but unfortunate in the matter of early seducation, and one whose latter experience as a ward and county politician has not been such as to encourage the growth of moral or political convictions. He can say these authorities, tell a good story, sing a song fairly well and make a ringing stump speech, while asa striker at a Democratic convention he can make as many friends for his candidate as any other man in Ohio. As a lawyer, however, his experience is very limited and his standing is not high. It is said that his administration of the Probate Judgeship of Mahoning County would often have been rendered Indicrous but for the assistance of a clerk, who performed the more abstraces and delicate duties of the office. "I seen" and "I have saw" are mentioned as illustrations of his habitual peculiarities of speech. If these statements are not shown by his friends to be incorrect, it is probable that the Senate will decide that he is not the kind of man to sit in judgment upon the qualifications of applicants for positions in the public service. convictions. He can say these authorities, tell a good

DISCUSSING THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 a year for five years from the National Treasury to assist the several States in maintaining their common schools was discussed in the House to-day, Chairman Sherwin, of the Committee on Education, man Sherwin, of the Committee on the measure. He argued that it is one of justice to the Southern States and to the older States, North as well as South, which have not received the same benefits in the way of National aid to education which have been so liberally bestowed upon all the newer

thern Representatives who spoke to-day,

States.

Southern Representatives who spoke to-day, without exception, entered the plea of poverty as one of the considerations in favor of the bill. They also demanded it as an act of insine for the older States because they had never received National aid for education, and for all the southern States because of the emancipation of the slaves.

The bill in its present form, however, is not satisfactory to the Southern men generally, who want it amended so as to provide that each State shall be entitled to a distributive share of the appropriation, based not upon the expenditure for schools by the State alone, but upon the total expensiture for educational purposes by the State and its counties, municipalities, cities, school districts, etc. The southern Representatives evinced a lively interest in the discussion, and all who could get a chance advocated the bill.

The bill was not pressed to a vote, and the prospects of its passage are rather douottid on account of lack of time for its proper consideration.

AGAINST ADULTERATED TEAS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The House Passed, today, after a short discussion and without a division, the bill to prevent the importation and sale of adulterated tes. The provisions of the bill were briefly explained and advocated by Mr. Harden-

legislation. There ought to be a stringent general law, he thought, to prevent the importation and sale, not only of adulterated tea, but all articles of food which have been subjected to the process of adul-

A MINISTER TO SPAIN NOMINATED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to

Mr. Foster has for some time past been engaged in law practice in Washington. The nomination is understood to have been made at the instance of Secretary Frelinghuysen, with special reference to the naturalization and other questions pending between Spain and the United States, with which Mr. Foster's experience as Minister to Mexico and St. Petersburg made him familiar. His mission is therefore regarded as of a temporary character. Mr. Foster will not sail for about two months, and will return as soon as the matters at issue are decided.

AN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED. THE SENATE DISPOSES OF THE LEGISLATIVE, EX-

ECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BILL-DEBATE ON GOV-ERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE MANAGEMENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-When the Senate proceeded to consider the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, to-day, upon the provision increasing the salary of the Public Printer to \$4,000, a discussion arose as to the influence of the Printers'
Union upon the management of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Beck said he understood that the Pub

He Printer was at the mercy of some outside associa-tion, both as to the wages he paid and the persons he

employed, and asked the chairman of the Committee on Printing what he knew on the subject. Mr. Anthony replied that there was too much truth in that statement. The Typographical Association assumed to fix the rates of compensation of printers without consulting the employers at all, and if any persons not belonging to the association were employed the members of the association would leave the office. This was a tyranny which the craft would not submit to if it was ordained by law, yet they imposed it upon themselves for their own benefit.

Mr. Beck was willing to vote for any law and any amount of money to emancipate the Government from the control of this or any other association. Mr. Anthere control this density and once passed a resolution in-structing the Public Printer to employ his men for the best interests of the Government and to pay the market rates of wages but the resolution had not met the approx al of the other House, and there was an existing law requiring the Public Printer to pay about 20 per cent nore than was paid in private offices in Washington for like work. His sympathies were all with the inter-ests of labor, but he did not recognize the right of employes to fix the rates that should be paid for their labor without consulting the employers, or to fix higher rates for the Government than for other employers.

Mr. Rollins asked whether the association did not also dictate who should be employed by the Public Printer. Mr. Anthony said that if any person not belonging to the union were employed, all the members of the union would leave the office. Mr. Hale thought Senators must be startied at hearing that this great Governmental establishment, upon which millions were spent annually, was helplessly in the hands of a private, and, for aught he knew, a secret, association, which controlled its management and monopolized its employments. If a tyranny existed which compelled the taking of all the employes of the Government. Finding Office from one organization to the exclusion of all other like working people in the United states, there ought not to be another dollar appropriated until that tyranny should have been overthrown. The Government Printer, at the close of the present session of Congress, ought to begin deliberately and ruthlessly to weed out from that office every man who belongs to this union, and summon from the great cities of this country, where they will be found, other men who do not belong to it; so that in an emergency, when Congress is sitting and the work must be done, be will not be at the mercy of this association. be startled at hearing that this great Govern

on. Mr. Plumb said that the present Public Printer, when Mr. Plumb said that the present Public Printer, when he came in, found this Typographical Union absolutely "running," the office, and had since stated that he did not believe it could be run without the consent of the union. He (Mr. Plumb) knew of a man who contained employment in the Government Printing Office, and who, being unable to show a certificate of membership in this union, was informed that he could not continue to work in the office, and was soon after discharged. The domination of the union extended even beyond what had been stated. It dischard not merely who should and who should not be employed, but also the distribution of work, giving some favorites a constant supply of "fat" while the "lean" went to others.

Mr. Voorbees said that the printers felt that they had as much right to comoline to protect themselves as other

while the "lean" went to others.

Mr. Voorhees said that the printers felt that they had as much right to combine to protect themselves as other classes had to do the some thine. The doctors had a medical association which fixed their fees and regulated their professional conductant if a doctor violated certain of those regulations he would be expelled. In some places lawyers combined in the same way. In like manner all the great industries had their associations. The printers and not frighten him. He had more for a of the National Hank Association, which met annually at Saratoga in luxury and splendor, and agreed upon lines of financial policy and came and dictated to Congress, as everybody knew.

Mr. Hawley said that the printers, like any other class of laborers, had a perfect right to form an association for their mutual benefit, to agree upon the price that they would ask for their labor, and to say that they would not work for less, but they had no right to say that another man, not a member of their association, should not work for less than their price if he chose to do so.

After some further discussion the committee's mmendment was agreed to. An appropriation of \$50,000 nor the employment of additional temporary clerks or the sole purpose of disposing of the accumulated work in the General Land Office was made, with the requirement that these cierks be employed under the provisions of the Civil service Act. The salary of the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement that these cierks on employed under the provisions of the Civil service Act. The salary of the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of the General Land Office was made, with the requirement of t

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMIT-TEE OF THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 24.-The report of the

Select Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River was presented to the House of Representatives to-day by Chairman Burrows, of After making preliminary statements of the work done by the committee, the report briefly describes the plan of improvement determined upon by "the Mississippi River Commission," and says: "While there is a great diversity of opinion among the witnesses as to the ability to hold the Mississippi River in a defined channel by the proposed works, the committee is o opinion that if the low waters of the opinion that if the low waters of the Mississippi can be brought within a space of 3,500 feet and so retained, that improved low-water navigation would probably result. The whole question, therefore, turns upon the feasibility of suce undertaking.

"Can the caving of the banks of the Mississippi be arrested by the proposed works and a permanent narrowing of the channel accomplished if The members of the Mississippi River Commission, and many experts, concur in the opinion that such a result is within the verse of engineering skill, yet experience shows that this plan of bank protection has not always been attended with success, in the success of the intervence of engineering skill, yet experience shows that this plan of bank above the works resulted in cutting behind the improvements and carrying the works down the siream. Mides of matriceses have been thus destroyed. All the witnesses concur that these works when thus attached are not sufficient to withstand the manufacture of wordand often drop out of sight, apparently witnout warning. The river has been known to change its channel entirely and cut through soveral mides away, so that where boats were ramoing at one time, in a few years will be cultivated land.

"The witnesses all agree that these works of bank protected.

"In the light of all the evidence obtainable upon this Mississippi can be brought within a space of 3,500 feet

above the works, against a portion of the bank that is neprotected.

"In the light of all the evidence obtainsble upon this point the committee is constrained to conclude that the uniform consistency of the proposed channel improvements is largely problematical, and that the amount necessary to the completion of the work cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

In view of the enormous expenditures required to complete the channel improvements of the Mississippi, according to the plan of the Commission and the experimental character of such plan, the committee is of the opinion that the plan propose should be applied to one or two points on the river, brought to a state of completion, and subjected to the strain of repeated floods and their efficacy raily tested before work is begun at other points. In this view many of the witnesses concur. And the committee recommends that work be continued at both Plum Point and La. e. Providence reaches, and that a sufficient sum ought to be appropriated to bring the work at these points to a state of persection. In the meantim, the committee is of the decided opinion that no work of channel improvement should be undertaken at any oner point, main the work at these two points is a thoroughly tested and their efficiency completely established."

THE LEVEE SYSTEM. The committee next discusses the levee projects of the Mississippi River Commission, and says: "The advocates of this pertion of the plan do not claim that such works are necessary to the navigation of the river during its high stages. The theory is advanced, however that a high stages. The theory is advanced, however that a system of levees which will hold the flood waters of the river within fixed boundaries conformable to the general course of the low-water enamel, is an important, if not necessary auxiliary to the improvement of the low water navigation; that the flood waters so restrained will increase the velocity and sittlearnize power of the current, lessen the deposition of sediment in the bed of the channel and increase the secouring capacity of the stream. The committee does not believe that the advantages to navigation to be derived from the construction of levees will be at all commensurate with their enermous cost. The probable expense of a system of levees of sufficient strength to hold the flood waters of the river within a commen. as is probergh, the author of the measure, and by Mr. Randall, who reported it from the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Beach spoke against the bill, basing his opposition on the ground that it was special and hasty of their ultimate expense.

**Surate with their enormous cost. The probable expense of a system of levees of sufficient strongth to hold the flood waters of the river within a cannel, as is proposed by the Commission, of 5,000 feet, is variously while many witnesses are not presumptions enough to even venture upon an estimate of their ultimate expense.

It seems to the commission of their ultimate expense. It seems to the commission of their ultimate expense.** It seems to the commission of their ultimate expense.**

mittee that before such an undertaking is entered upon, involving such an enormous expenditure, it should be made to appear beyond all controversy that such works are absolutely essential to the improvement of the low-water navigation. So far from this being established, there is not only great diversity of opinion among those who have made the improvement of the Mississippi a study, but even the members of the Mississippi as the committee is unable to understand, upon any theory, the present necessity for constructing levees below the monta of the Red River, where the navigation at all seasons of the year is easy and unobstructed. The committee is satisfied, from the evidence, that the people along the banks of the Mississippi are chiefly and naturally interested in the building of levees not so much in the interest of navigation as to secure their lands from overflow. In regard to the manner in which the Congressional appropriations were expended, the committee calls abtended to the fact that \$700,000 of the original appropriation in 1881 of \$1,000,000 was invested in 'pannt' and incidental ex enses, and up to December 1, 1882, \$373,000 had been invested in additional plant. The committee surgests that too much money was invested in purchases of this character; the work was begun on too larges a scale in proportion to the money appropriated by Congress."

THE OUTLET SYSTEM. mittee that before such an undertaking is entered upon,

THE OUTLET SYSTEM.

The report deals with the outlet system very briefly.
"It would not, in the judgment of the committee, be beneficial to navigation, while it might relieve the river of its flood waters and save the adjacent lands from overflow, yet the committee is unable to discover how the low-water navigation of the river would be improved thereby."

low-water navigation of the river would be improved thereby."

The concluding part of the report is devoted to the subject of the Eads jetties. As to the result of their examination, they are satisfied that the terms of the contract as to maintenance of the required depth of channel, etc., are rigidly insisted on by the inspecting officer, and that payment to Mr. Eads does not precede performance on his part. A reference to the testimony will show a remarkable increase in the shipments from the port of New-Orleans to all parts of the world, and demonstrate beyond possibly question the immense advantages secured to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the whole Mississiph Valley by the increased facility and safety of navigation.

Messra, Butterworth, Hazleton and Hoiman, who were originally designated as a sub-committee to report to the full committee upon the outlet system, have submitted their views on that subject as a minority report. The general report does not oppose this report, but says that what it suggests is not, in its opinion, in the interest of navigation parely.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Washington, Feb. 24.-In the Senate today Mr. Blair introduced a bid to prevent false personation of officers, agents or employes of the Pension Bureau. The bill making appropriations for certain claims, known as the Fourth of July Claims, was taken up and will be the unfinished business on Monday.

In the House Mr. Belmont, of New-York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House all correspondence between officers of the Trensury Department, or between those officers and other person or persons, and all orders or decisions by the Department respecting so much of the Hawaiian Treaty of 1875 and the law of 1876, to enforce the same, as relates to Sandwich Island sucar, Adepted. The bill to amend Section 1,090 of the Revised Statutes was passed. The section now reads: "In cases where the judgment appealed from is in favor of the claimant

or the same is affirmed by the Supreme Court," etc.

Mr. Flower presented the petition of R. A. Parmenter and others urging the passage of the joint resolution proand others urging the passage of the joint resolution pro-posing a constitutional appendment for the legal enforce-ment of the obligation of contracts entered into by any of the states of the Union. A report on the South Caro-ina contested election case of Lee against Richardson, granting contestant leave to withdraw his papers with-out prejudice, was submitted. Laid over. Bills were passed for the admission free of du y of articles intended for the industrial exhibitions to be held in Louisville and Denver.

for the industrial exhibitions to be field in Lousvine and Denver.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, the amendment granting \$5,000 to the legal representatives of Andrew Herron, of Louisians, hate a member-steet to the XLVIIIth Congress, having been detested, and a like allowance to the family of the late J. T. Updea-raff, of Onio, having been stricken out.

A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Anderson D. Merchant, of New-York, Mr. Flower introduced a bill resealing all internal taxes except those on distilled spirits, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE CASE OF THOMAS J. MAJORS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-In the House day Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, called up the report of the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the claim of Thomas J. Majors to a seat as a contingent member from Nebraska. Mr. Hammond stated that the committee had been imposed upon by false testimony. The imposition having been discovered, the committee had position having been discovered, the committee had been authorized to inquire as to what persons were responsible for the imposition. The conclusion of the committee was as follows: "We report, therefore, t at Thomas J. Majors is responsible for the mismiormation which hadneed this committee to make the report of April 1, 1882, and that ne was able: therein by S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State of Nebruska; by R. O. Hawes and Dr. P. Schwenk and George H. Roberts, And we report that the testimony of Davis is faise and we ask the adoption of the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the clerk of this House be, and he is hereby required to furnish a printed copy of this report, inclining the evidence, to each of the following officers: The District Attorney of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United states and the Governor of the state of Nebruska, that they may take such action as they may deen suitable to the gravity of the wrongs committed by the persons whose conduct is in this conclusion set forth."

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

GORRINGE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. THE ACTION OF SECRETARY CHANDLER APPROVED

BY THE PRESIDENT-A QUESTION OF VERACITY. Washington, Feb. 24.-The following is copy of the letter from Secretary Chandler to the Presient, transmitting the correspondence between himself and Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, which resulted in

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1883. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1883.

To the President.

Six' 14 compliance with the request of LieumenantCommander Henry H. Go cince, contained in his letter
of this dat, tendering his resignation as a naval officer.
I have the honor to inform you that there are no charges
pending azainst him, no evidence on record in the pupartment or within my knowledge of any act or expression of his that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of ols resignation.

In this connection, however, I have the honor to submit the annexed copies of recent correspondence between the Department and Lieutemant
Commander Gorringe. It was not deemed essential
to the public interests to delay the acceptance of his
resignation in order to continue the correspondence.
Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Content of the following letters call of which have been To the President

Copies of the following letters (ail of which have been

published) were inclosed:

1. Department's letter of February 5, 1883.

2. Letter to Department of February 7, 1883.

3. Department's actor of February 10, 1883.

4. Letter to Department of February 17, 1883.

5. Department's letter of February 17, 1883.

6. Letter to Department of February 21, 1883.

The President has approved the action of Secretary Chandler in accepting the resignation of Lieuteman's Commander Gorringe, and he is consequently no longer

Secretary Chandler said to a representative of the Asso clated Press this afternoon, in response to an inquiry on the subject, that the correspondence published this morning in regard to the resignation of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe was all that had passed on the subject, excepting his letter to the President transmitting copies of the correspondence between himself and Licutemant-Commander Gorringe and a letter written to him by the latter on the morning of the 21st inst. before the resigpation was tendered. Following is a copy of this letter nation was tendered. Following is a copy of this letter:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1883.

The Hon. William E. Chandle, Secretary of the Nowy,
Sir: In obedience to your order of February 17, to
proceed at my carliest convenience to Washington and
report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation
and Office of Detail, and remain in Washington until forther orders, I have the honor
to inform you that I have this day reported to the Chief
of Bureau of Navigation and office of Details ad directed.
I have the honor to remain very respectfully your obedicategram.

Lentenant Commander United States Navy,
Secretary Chandler said that upon receipt of this letter, or ascertained Mr. Gorringe's address in this ele-

ter, so ascertained Mr. Gorringe's address in this city and drafted a letter to him asking him to justify the use and drafted a letter to him asking him to justify the use of the violent language employed in his previous letters. Before he had an opportunity to send this letter, however, he received accorder letter from Mr. Garriage fendering his resignation. The letter above referred to as having been dratted was therefore not sout, seercary Chandler said further that he did not believe Mr. Gorringe's statement that he (Garriage) tried to see him (handler) after his arrival here and falled. He was not missmed that Mr. Gorringe wanted to see him, nor did he believe he tried. "I am always accessible to visitors," added Secretary Chandler, "and have never yet reused to see an officer of the Navy."

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Schate, in excentive assion to-day, confirmed the nominations of Genio M. Lambertson to be United States Attorney for the District of Nebruska; also of several postmasters.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 24.-Colonel Marshall Luddington, chief quartermaster on General Howard's staff at Omaha, will be relieved April 1 by General George B. Dandy, who is now depot quartermaster at St. Louis.

Major Edwin B. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty at Columbus, Ohi by April 1, and ordered to duty as depot quartermaster at St. Louis. Captain F. H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota by

April 1, and ordered to the Department of the Colum-Captain Charles A. Booth, recently appointed quartermaster, will report at Columbus, Onio, by April 1.
Capiain E. P., Ewers, 5th Infastry, has been granted six months' extension of his leave of absence.
Lieutenant Wm. L. Clarke, 23d Infantry, has been granted four months' leave or absence, with permission to go abroad. Lieutenant Wm. L. Buck, 13th Infantry.

has been detailed as military professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, in Oktibbeha County, to relieve Lieutenant E. B. Bolton, 23d Infantry, who will join his company in New Mexico.

The leave of absence granted first Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson, 14th Infantry, January 27, 1883, has been extended three months.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability with permission to leave the military division of the Missouri has been granted Captain Janes H. Gageby, 3d Infantry.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a cable message from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic station, dated at Hong Kong, requesting instructions us to the disposition to be made of the wreck of the Ashuelot and of the officers and crew. He reports that about \$5.000 was to the search on the vessel at the time of the wreck, and that operations upon it are impossible except by wreckers. He aiso states that an inquiry into the matter has been ordered, but gives no further particulars. Secretary Chandler this anceroon sent the following cablegram to Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding: "Carefully investigate loss of the Ashuelot." Discearge one year and appointed men, also any asking discharge, waiving transportation. Distribute remainder. Use discretion about disposition of wreck. Distribute and send heme officers as necessary. Telegraph names of lost."

send home officers as necessary. Telegraph names of lost."

Surgeon Thomas Hiland has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joan R. Martin, to temperary duty as Inspector of Provisions at the New-York Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. M. Gutterss, deached from special duty at Washington and ordered to the Swa-ara; Passed Assistant Sur con William G. G. Wilson, from the Swatara; Commander william Gibson, granted leave for four montes, from 1st April, with permission to leave the United States; Pay Inspector W. W. Williams authorized to remain in Europe, after being relieved, until the 15te June next.

The Tallapoosa arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, this merning, from Annapolis, having on board the re-

The Taliapoosa arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, this morning, from Annapolis, having on board the remains of the late Rear Admirat John C. Beaumo at, which were brought from Portsmouta, N. H., for informer at Oak Hill Cemetery, in this city.

The Lancaster arrived at Gibsaltar February 4, from Vilefranciae on route to Havre. Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Philippi and Passel Assis. and Surgeon J. C. Boyd were left in hospital at Nice, sick.

The Bridsa Government, through Mielster West, has expressed thanks to Commander Dewey, commanding the Juniata, for prompt assistance rendered the British steamer Lord Colling wood off Fays!

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The United States steamer Alliance has arrived at Cardenas, from Satatazas.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1883. EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTERS.-The Controller of the Currency to-day issued certificates authorizing extension of the corporate existence of 269 Nati

THE GEORGIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP,-Emory Speci's nomination for United States Attorney for Georga has been withdrawn at his request, there being a question whence he was eligible to appointment while a member of the House. He will be appointed immediately on the adjournment of this Congress.

ART EXHIBITION AT MUNICIL-The Department of the has received official information to the effect that in international exaction of art will be held at Munden, ram July 1 to October 15, 1883, by the asso-tation of artists of that clay, under the auspices of the cation of artists of that elsy, under the ansates of the lays in Government, American artists are invited to articipate in the exhibition.

THE STAR ROUTE BRIBERY CASES.-Payne, Foote Shaw, Fail and Dickson, under indictment for attempting to influence the jury in the first Star Route cale, were to-day arraigned in the Criminal Court and entered peas of not guilty. Judge Wylle ordered a bench warrant to issue for the arrest of Henry A. Bowen, alleged to have improperly approached Foreman Dickson.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—The Defletency Appropriation THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill is nearly complete, and will probably be sent to the printer to hight. The aggregate of the bill is about \$2,500,000. Of this not more than \$500,000 is on account or deficiencies for the fiscal year of 1883-4. The large amounts in the bill are for cla ma allowed, which date back, s me of them, as far as 1861; \$800,000 is tor claims that he we been manted by the accounting officers of the Freasury, and \$760,000 to anticipate the payment of claims for back paywill sounties.

AN IMPORTATION FOR A CIRCUS.

Part of the cargo of the steamship The Queen, of Part of the cargo of a steament rice queen, the National Line, which arrived vester ay, was a shipment of animals that have been purchased in Europe at an addition to Forenaugh's show, now wintering in Philadelphia. The rough weather through which the ship pnia. The rough weather through which the ship passed was very trying to the animals, and their ascepers are glad of an opportunity to put them on shore. Part of the shipment consisted of thirty horses, some of them of excellent breeding. In the greatorm of the 14th inst, they were washed out of their stables and three of them were lost. Of these, ont of Rough Savage, oroke its leg and half to be shot, and two, General Myer and Whalebone, died of sickness. I wo others, while more or less bruised, are otherwise in good consition. Ulster Queen, a bay hare, three years old, by Scottish Chief, out of Beauty. of Reauty; Romany King, a bay geiding, five years old, by Bine Gown, out of Sea Breeze; Jacksl. a chesinut gelding, by Blar A hot, out of Veracity, are among the best-known and most valuable of the

The blue-faced mandril, or monkey, standing six The blue-faced mandril, or monkey, standing six feet high, that attracted so much attention a Margate, England, as "the missing link," is one of Mr. Forepango's new purchases, and the others are a genuine meunian zeora, sand to be the only one ever brought to America, a large ostrici, two kangaroos, one known as or the red species, the other of the blue, an emu, forty white and thirty ross-colored cockatoos, and three genuine 'Ampstead' Eath donkeys. Besides the three horses that died, one valuable ostrich succumbed to sickness. The donkeys were not sick for a moment. The whole collection is said to be worth \$30,000. Charles Fullford had charge of the consenument for Mr. Forepangh, and with him were six locacys from England, who are to take Mr. Forepangh's horses in the lippodrome to ride Mr. Forenaugh's horses in the ilipodrome race. The anima swill be removed to Phicadelphia to-morrow. About the middle of April the show will begin its annual tom, starting shrough the New-England States. Be one that time Mr. Forepaugh expects to receive another shipment.

WINE SENT TO PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

About 100 mea occupied camp-chairs in a long, low, whitewashed room in the store of Bordett & Dennis, anctioneers, at No. 29 purling-slip, yesterday. The goods when had been collecting in the public stores for a year and more were being sold at auction by order of Collector Robertson. There were wine, sarrines books, artificial logs, mineral water, and everything necessary for a well-conducted household offered for sale. The fifth article on the list was "I case wine, 7 bottles," addressed to "President Garfield." It was valued at \$6. Although the case was advertised as containing "wine," the seven bottles were a preparation of fron, beef and wine, which was sent from London by a manufacturing house a year ago last fall, directed to President varieful. The case reached the country on the day that the President died. Colonel Rock well, who was informed of its arrival, went to the store-house, but decided that it was best to leave the case uncomined. Yesterday Herman About 100 mea occupied camp-chairs in a long, leave the case uncomined. Yesterday Herman Mathias, of H. Mathias & Sons, bid in the case of "wine" at \$1 a bottle. The other articles brought

AID FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS. The General Relief Committee for the suf-

terers along the Oulo River met at the office of The dore L. Husted, No. 15 State-st., vesterday, Mr. Husted, the chairman, made the following report on amounts received and distursed up to yesterday: RECEIPTS.

otton Exchange Hardware Board of Trade Ser. Yo & Petro eum Exchange Sational Petroleum Exchange Frem other sources DISCRUBSEMENTA. THERRESSESSES
TO Jeffersonville, Ind.
To Lawrenceburg, Ind.
To New Albany, Ind.
To Very Albany, Ind.
To Indianapoits, Ind.
To Command, Ohio.
To Londsville, Ky.
To Covington, Ky. Total

The additional sub-cript one at the Produce Exchange yest rday anomined to \$567, making \$9,985 in all.

The subscriptions by members of the Stock Exchange amounted to over \$10,000 up to yesterlay. The Relief Committee has not yet decided upon the proper distribution of the money, because it has not received answers to the inquiries made by 16. made by 16.

The National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, has re-ceived subscriptions amounting to \$2.615.

A PRIZE-FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

What was alleged to be a prize-fight took luce on the Buckus farm, in Mecker-ave., Brooklyn, sterday, prising, it is said, out of a quarrel on Washyesterday, arising, it is said, out of a quarrel ou Washington's Brihday between Charles Thompson, twenty-three years of age, and "Joe" Smith, who delights in the nickname of "Owny Geoghegan's Kid." A very sectioned passe was chosen, and about 2,000 persons gathered to see the "sport." Heavy O'Brien was referce; four smart rounds were fongut, and both brutes has pounded each other well when koundsman Welser, of the Six h Pycchne, saw the crowd, entered the lists and "knocked out" hoth combarants and spectators, for when "time" was called there were none of that select party to expond except Thompson, Justice Nacher yesterday fined him \$1, for fighting, deeming that he had otherwise been punished enough.

Dumpsey went hunting the other day and pok Johnny with hun. They saw a rabbit and Dumps Dumpsey went min. They saw a rabbit, and Dumpsey drew up and shot. The cap exploded and there was a long splitter, and finally, just as Dumpsey took the gun down the gun went off. When they got bome the folgs asked Johnny what luck they had had. "Oh," said Johnny. "papa saw a rabbit, but his gun stam mered so he couldn't hit it."—[Burlington Free Press.

The first thing a city man does when he becomes rich is to buy a farm, move into the country and bankrupt himself trying to raise enough to keep him from starving. A rich countryman, on the other hand, buys a brown-stone from in the city and becomes interested in stocks with a like result.—[Philadelphia News.

LICENSING VILE RESORTS. EXTRAORDINARY ACTION OF THE EXCISE

BOARD. GRANTING LICENSES TO SOME OF THE WORST PLACES IN THE CITY-A REMARKABLE LETTER

FROM AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. The Board of Excise and the District-Attorney about two years ago undertook to close a number of low resorts in the neighborhood of Sixth-ave, and Thirty-first-st. Licenses were revoked in some instances, and prosecutions were undertaken which reitentiary. Since that time these places have all been re-opened, and are apparently conducted under the protecton of the police, the Excise Board and the District-Attorney. At least they are not interfered with. A TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the Excise

Board vesterday to learn whether or not these places were licensed. One of the most notorious of these dens of vice is that kept by Eliza Parret, known as "the nquiry was made of Excise Commissioner E. B. Hart thether or not this place was licensed, he replied: "We issued a license to Eliza Parret on December 9, at

the request of Assistant District-Attorney John O'Byrne. We reused to license this place for two years, although our inspector, John McGuire, reported that it was an orderly house and was entitled to a license to sell wine and liquor. The house had a bad name, and we did not comply with the recommendation of the in-spector. In November last we again rejected an appli-cation for a license for the house, though it was made in the name of a man against whom we could learn nothing. We were satisfied, however, that his name was being used merely as a dummy, and that Eliza Parret was the real proprietor. At that time the inspector reported that he had examined the place, and that it was orderly, but women of bad character resorted there. He sale that Assistant District-Attorney O'Byrne had told him that no complaint had been made against the house However, we then refused to license it."

"Were you influenced in that decision by anything the woman Parret said about not being able to close her nouse at 1 a. m., the time required by law for licensed houses to close!"

"She did say that she could not close her house at that time, as the principal part of her business was done after that hour; and in reply we said that we could not then grant a license. Afterward Assistant District-Attorney O'Byrne called at the Excise Board office on her behalf and said that she would close her house according to law if a license were granted to her. He represented that she was being persecuted, and that she had invested her noney in that house and ought to have a license. Mr. Mitchell, one of the Commissioners, went and inspected he house bimself and reported that he could see nothing wrong there. It was an ordinary French restaurant and café, and had the necessary spare beds to comply with the hotel law. We requested Mr. Gildersleeve, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, to inspect the house also, which he did, and said that he could se nothing wrong there. After Mr. O'Byrne was here he went to see Mr. Whitney, chairman of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and he then sent us the following letter:

And he then sent us the following letter:

LAW OFFICES OF O'BYRNE & STEWART,

THEFLE COURT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1882.

To the Commissione's of Excise:
GENTLEMEN: I again saw Mr. Whitney, of the Society
for the Prevention of Crime, this merning. He says,
"that under the promise given to keep an orderly restaurant, he has no objection to Mrs. Parret getting a
liconse." Yours very truly,

Attorney for Edza Parret, 54 West Thirty-first-st.

" After receiving that letter," continued Commissione Hart, " we granted a license the next day to Mrs. Parret." WHY OTHER VILE RESORTS WERE LICENSED. " Is the Cremorne Garden in West Thirty-second-st.

also a licensed hotel ?" "Yes. Hughes, who formerly kept the Garden, was sent to the penitentiary, and for a considerable time afterward, a year or more, we refused to license the place. Ezra Daggett then made an application for deense for the place. I went there myself and looked at the Garden, and it was orderly and decent so far as I could see. John McGuire, the inspector, reported in favor of licensing the house. In his written report he states that Captain Williams, who is in charge of that police precinct, said that the Cremorne Garden was an orderly, well-conducted place, and that he (the Captain would personally appear before the Excise Board in behalf of licensing the place, if necessary. Mr. McGuire also reported that a suit to dispossess the tenant because

the Haymarket, but Captain Williams said that it was an orderly place, and so we licensed it. The man who formerly kept the Empire, when it was such a notorious place, is not the one to whom we have issued a license. We refused licenses to this place as well as other like resorts for a long time, but they kept open as usual and sold liquor without licenses. No arrests were made. The police did not interfere, but spoke favorably of the places. The proprietor of the Empire brought a long

and there were apparently no good reasons.

Tuse to license them, we granted the requests.

"Are McGlory's and Geoghegan's notorious dives, also licensed?

"No. Neither one of those places has a license, but the police allow them to be kept open all the same."

"How many unincensed liquor shops are there in the city!"

"We sent a list of sixty to the Police Commissioners recently. There are probably more. Those are places that have been reported to this Board as selling liquor without licenses."

ithout licenses."

Do you find that the police co-operate with your Board

Do you find that the police rom-shops?"

without licenses."

"Do you find that the police co-operate with your Board in closing up these unicensed rum-shops?"

"In some precinets they do and in others they do not. The fact that it is done effectually in some of the precinets shows that the police have no trouble in entering the law when they want to do it. Now in Captain Albaire's precinct, in which McGlory's and Geoghegan's notorious resorts are located, you will find a great many uniformsed places open."

"Do you haver the proposed amendment to the Excise law that has passed the Assembly!"

"I think the three-beds clause ought to be abolished. As to the transfer of licenses, that clause will only permit a man, with the sanction of the Board, to remove his liquor-store from one place to another, which I think ought to be allowed in some cases. As to preventing arrests without warrants, that will make no practical change. It does not interfere with the arrests on Sunday, and that is the only time the police make arrests for not closing according to law at other times."

HOW THE CITY IS DEFRATUED.

The reporter next visited Charles E. Glidersleeve, the

The reporter next visited Charles E. Gildersleeve, the ecretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, to find out if he recommended that a liceuse be granted to

the house kept by Eliza Parret. "I don't see," said Mr. Gildersleeve, " why the Exclusion Commissioners always try to shift the responsibility that belongs to them for licensing these notoriously disreputable places upon somebody else. I made no such recommendation, and I do not believe Mr. Whitney suld that he would withdraw his opposition to licensing the house of the 'French Madame.' I went to the house to

own dissoners always try to shift the responsibility that belongs to them for Recensing these notoriously disrephtable places upon somebody else. I made no such recommendation, and I do not believe Sr. Whitney said that he would withdraw his opposition to licensing the house of the 'French Madame.' I went to the house to see what kind of a place it was, but of course as I was there in the daytime I could not see anything was.' I have no doubt, however, that thomse is a noteriously shad place. We have done our best to oppose the granting of licenses to these places. The Exche Commissioners held out against some of them for about a year, but not lunderstand they have all been licensed saint."

"How many unileensed liquor-shops are there in the city?"

"When we made up our last annual report, a short time ago, there were \$5.02 places in the city which were paying a rax or illense to the United States Internal resemble to the Commissioners held out the city and the collectors. At the same if are the Board of Exchesiance Collectors, at the same if the city which were not collectors. At the same if the city which were not collectors, at the same if the city which were heaving a fast or the United States Internal resemble to the collectors are the city and the city which were paying a rax or the United States Internal resemble to the collectors. At the same if the city had not licensed this which were paying a rax or the United States Internal resemble to the collectors and the city had not licensed this which were paying a rax or the United States. What is which were paying a rax or the United States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local city of the States of the sale of license of the local cit

his fists rubbed the witness's ribs so hard that he was THE COURTS.

THE TELEGRAPH LEASE. ARGUMENTS IN THE REIFF SUIT TO ENJOIN ITS EXECUTION.

Josiah C. Reiff a few days ago obtained a temporary injunction from Judge Freedman, in the Su-perior Court, Chambers, restraining the Western Union and Mutual Union Telegraph Companies from carrying into effect the lease of the Mutual Company's lines by the Western Union Company, entered into by the direct ors of the two companies. The motion to continue the injunction was argued yesterday before Judge Freed-man, who re-erved his decision. Mr. Reiff brings his action as a stockholder of the Western Union Company, and seeks the injunction on the grounds that the carrying out of the lease would have the effect to prejudice his rights as a stockholder. In the first place, it is stated, the property of the Mutual Union Company is not worth anything like what is to be paid for it, and, moreover, the laws of some of the States in which a part of the company's property is situated prohibit such a lease, and subject the property of the company attempting to violate law to forfeiture.

Wager 8wayne appeared for the Western Union Com-pany and Ashbel Green for the Mutual Union Company. Simon Sterne and George Biddle, of Philadelphia, represented Mr. Reiff. Mr. Sterne opened the argument. The lease in question, he said, was illegal in every par-ticular. The only object of the lease was to rid the

resented Mr. Reiff. Mr. Sterne opened the argument. The lease in question, he said, was illegal in every particular. The only object of the lease was to rid the Western Union Company of its only rival and competitor. The Western Union Company, had no need of the lines of the Mutual Union Company, had no need of the lines of the Mutual Union Company and even if it needed the times it had paid about three times as much for them as they were worth. The lease was also void because the stockholders had not ratified it.

"Perhaps," said Judge Freedman, "they would have done so if it had not been for your injunction order."

Mr. Sterne said funt the meeting of the stockholders ought to have been called before the injunction was granied. The laws of Pennsylvania prohibited the consolidation of rival telegraph companies and subjected the company which disobeyed the law to a foresture. The lease had been junade secrety a d in great naste to evace the possible prombition of the Court, and to ought the order of Luc Court.

General Swayne read the opposing papers of the defendants, almong which was the affidavit of John G. Moore, the president of the Mutual Union Company, who denies that a large par of the stock of the Mutual Union Company is illegal, or that its bonds are lilegal. He as so denies that the property of the Mutual Union Company was in excess of its real value. Most of the other material allegalions in the complaint are also denied by Mr. Moore, in regard to the alleged prembition in the laws of certain States in regard to the consolidation of rival telegraph companies, Mr. Moore also declares that the lease was extended and the property of the Mutual Union Company which might be situated in such States, if any existed, Mr. Moore also declares that the lease was extended and the property of the Mutual Union Company before the temporary injunction order was arreed. Mr. Swayne toen argued that the real question in the case was whether or not the lease was preduced by persons able to judge that the inness of the

MRS. DEBELLEVILLE'S ALIMONY. Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court,

Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the ques-tion of the amount of temporary alimony and counsel fees to which Mrs. Edith de Beileville is entitled pending ner suit against her nusband, Frederick de Belleville, for an absolute divorce. The allowoy is fixed at \$30 a week, and the counsel fee at \$250. Mr. de Belleville set up as a defence to the suit a former marriage with a woman in England named Julia Josephs, which was still in force at the times of the marriage alleged by the plaintiff. As a justification for a marriage with Miss Pferaner contracted after the alignment of t tion for a marriage with Miss Pferiner contracted after

MARTIN L. SMITH DECLARED SANE.

The report of Referee Gaw in the proceedings to determine the question of the sanity of Martin L. Smith was confirmed yesterday by Justice Donohue, in the supreme Court, Chambers. The referee found that Mr. Smith was sane and a fit person to be at large. Mr. Smith was committed several years ago to the asylum on ward's is and, on the complaint of uss wife, was complained that her husband was so filled with an insane counsion in regard to nor fidelity that he was not safe to be at large. Not long ago Mr. Smith obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and in the issue raised by the writ and the return to it a creat deal of testimony was taken. The opposing medical experts found that Mr. Smith was pur-fectly sane and tout he was as mad as mad could be.

WILLING TO BE BRIBED.

THE OFFER MADE TO LONG ISLAND RAILROAD OFFI-

CIALS TO DEFEAT A HOSTILE BILL. A sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Railroads—consisting of Mesars. Benedict, raue and Maner—met yesterday at No. 237 Broadway to investigate the charge that Austin Corbin, the president, J. R. Maxwell, the vice-president, and I. D. Barton, the superintendent of the Long Island Railroad Company, had been approached "with a view of fixing with money" Assem-bly bill No. 186, which provides for a reduction of fares on that road. Mr. Corbin was the only witness examined. After stating that the bill, which was introduced by Mr. Bulmer, of Suffolk County, applied only to his

road, Mr. Corbin said: "As soon as I learned that officers of our road had been approached with reference to 'killing' the bill in the Assembly, I sent for E. B. Hinsdale, the counsel of the road, and told him about it. My information in refrom Mr. Maxwell, the vice-president of the road, and from J. D. Campbell, one of the road's attorneys. Mr. Maxwell came to me just after the negatious proposition had been made to him. Mr. Campbell also spoke about it. I think he heard the offer made. I talked the matter over with Mr. Barton, our superintendent, and also with Mr. Hinsdale. Mr. Maxwell told me that a proposition had been made to him, that it would be the best, shortest and cheapest way out of the difficulty to pay a little